NOT RELEASABLE TO
FOREIGN NATIONALS

CONTINUED CONTROL

1 May 1958

SC No. 02003/58
Copy No. 192

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

Office of Current Intelligence

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

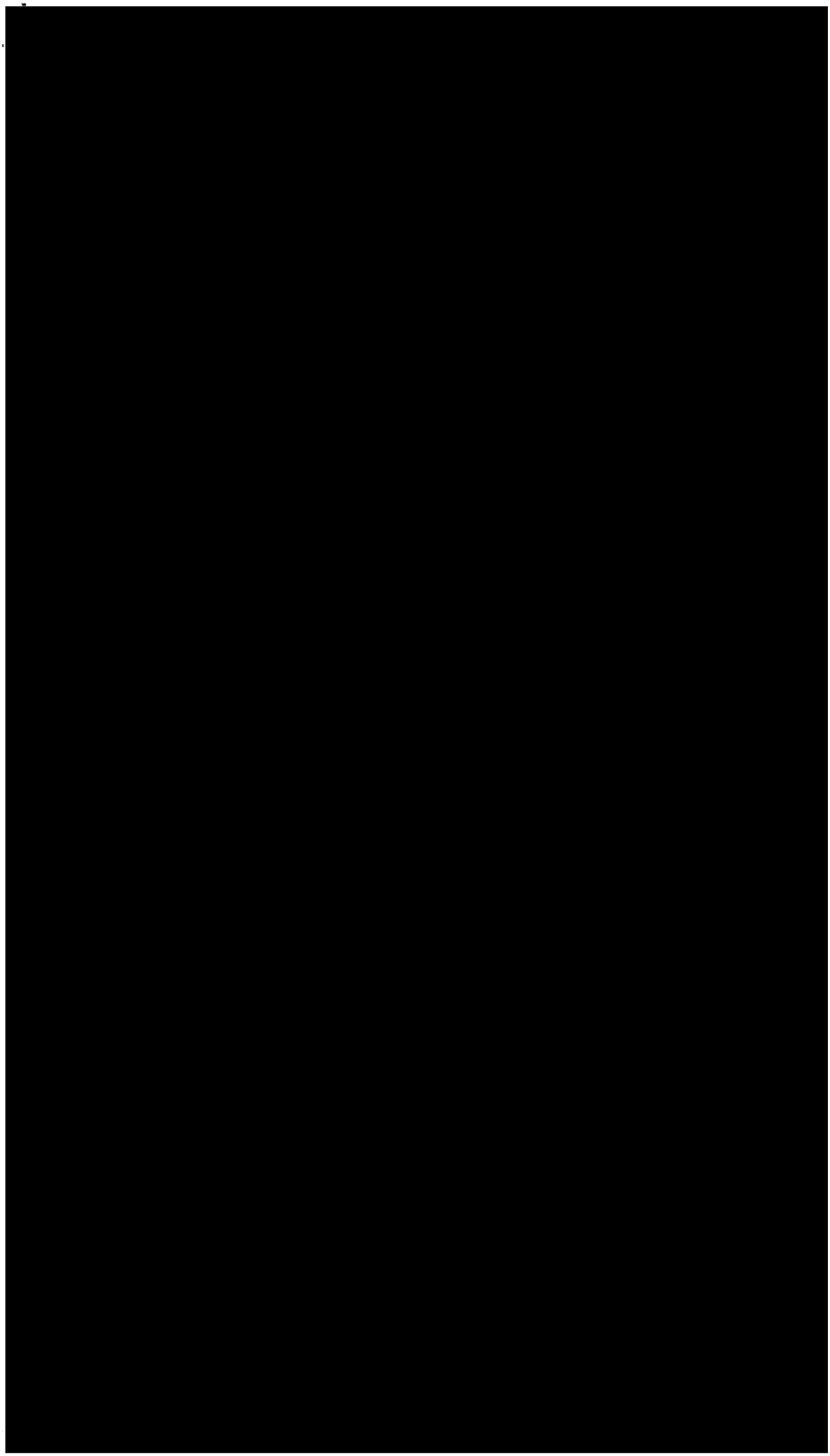
DOCUMENT NO. 9
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
☐ DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 1989
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 18 Jul 79 REVIEWER: 006514

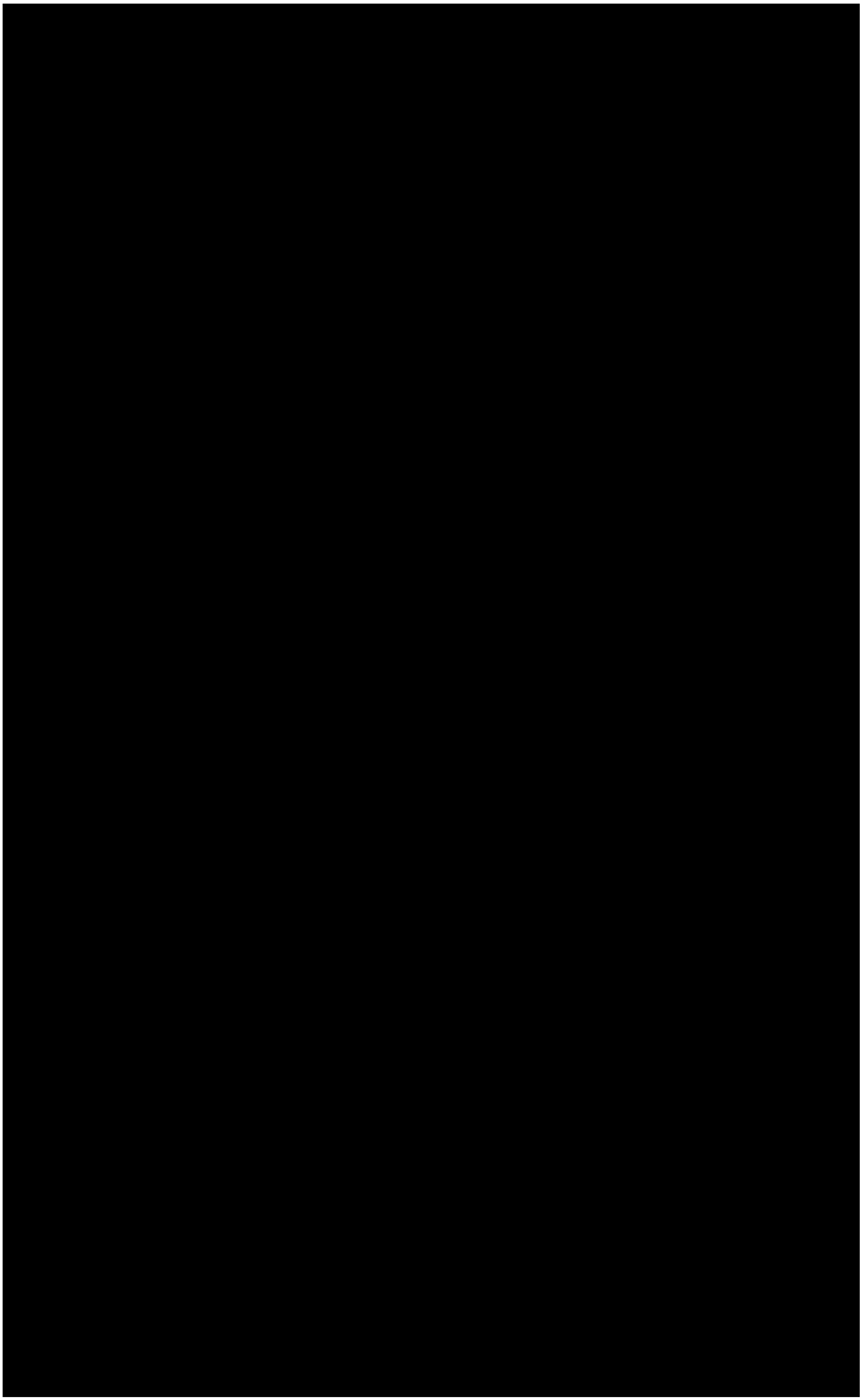
THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CODE WORD MATERIAL

This document contains classified information affecting the national security of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, US Code Title 18, Sections 793, 794, and 798. The law prohibits its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person, as well as its use in any manner prejudicial to the safety or interest of the United States or for the benefit of any foreign government to the detriment of the United States.

It is to be seen only by US personnel especially indoctrinated and authorized to receive COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE information; its security must be maintained in accordance with COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE REGULATIONS.

No action is to be taken on any COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE which may be contained herein, regardless of the advantages to be gained, unless such action is first approved by the Director of Central Intelligence.





CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY REVIEW

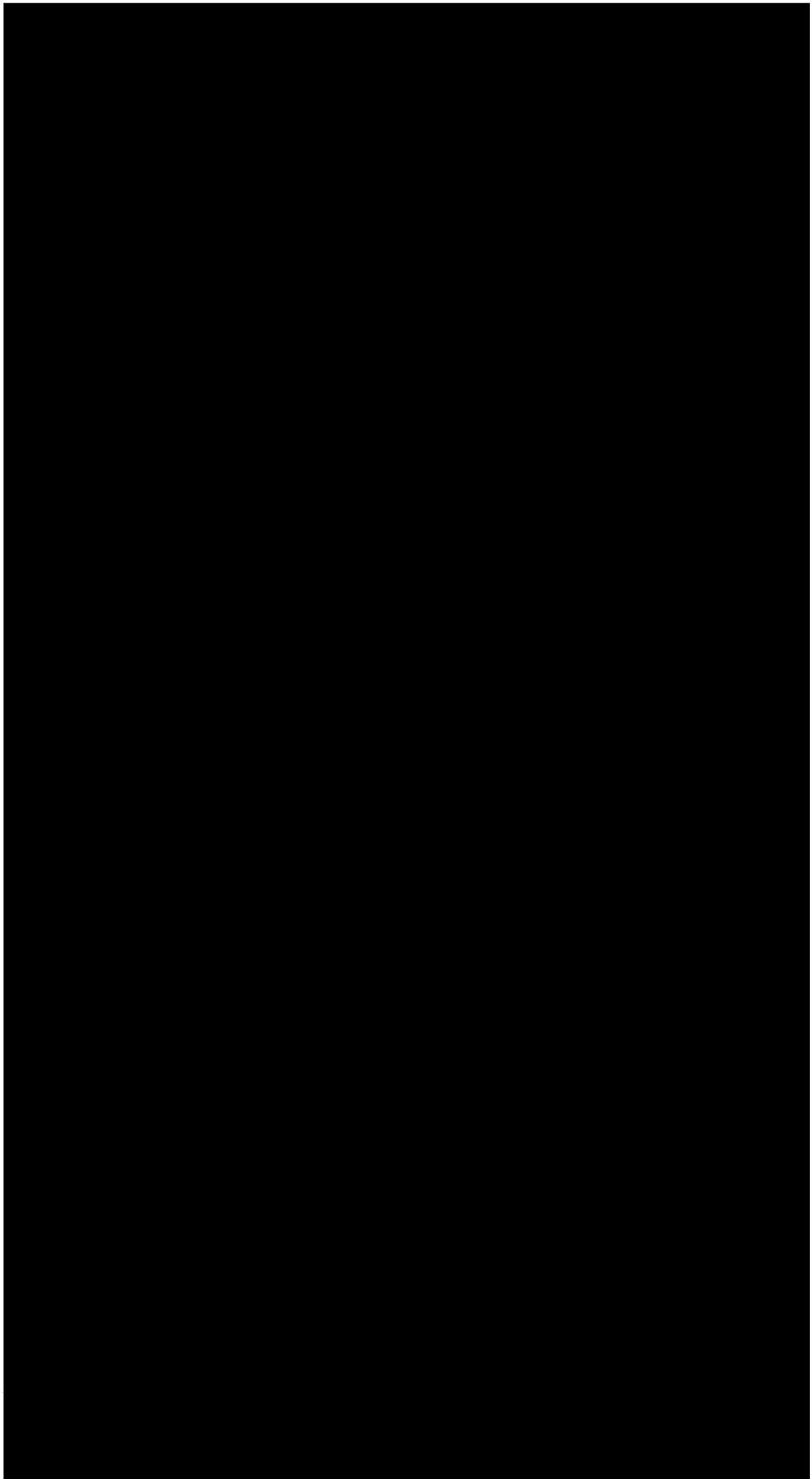
1 May 1958

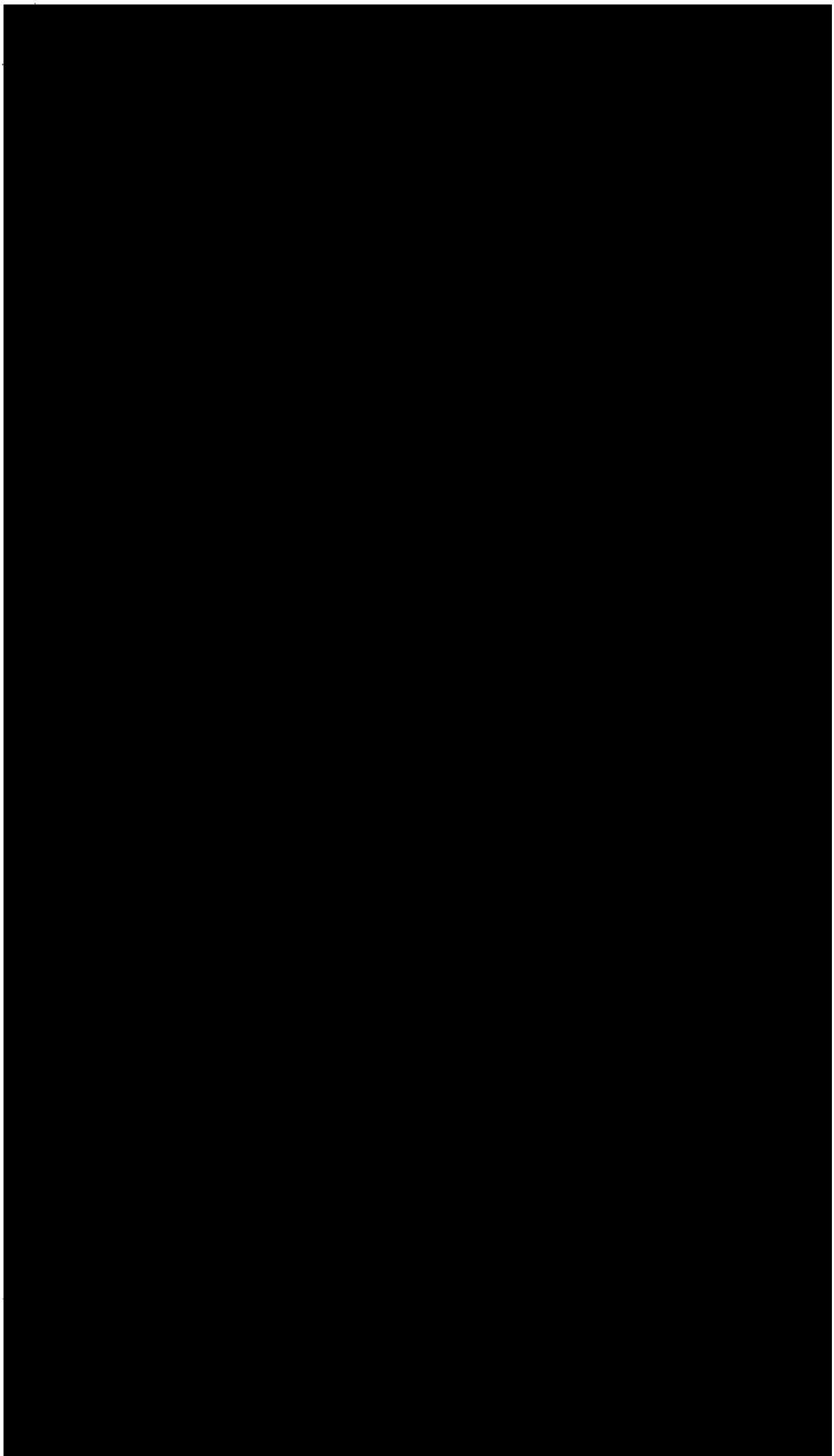
PART II (continued)

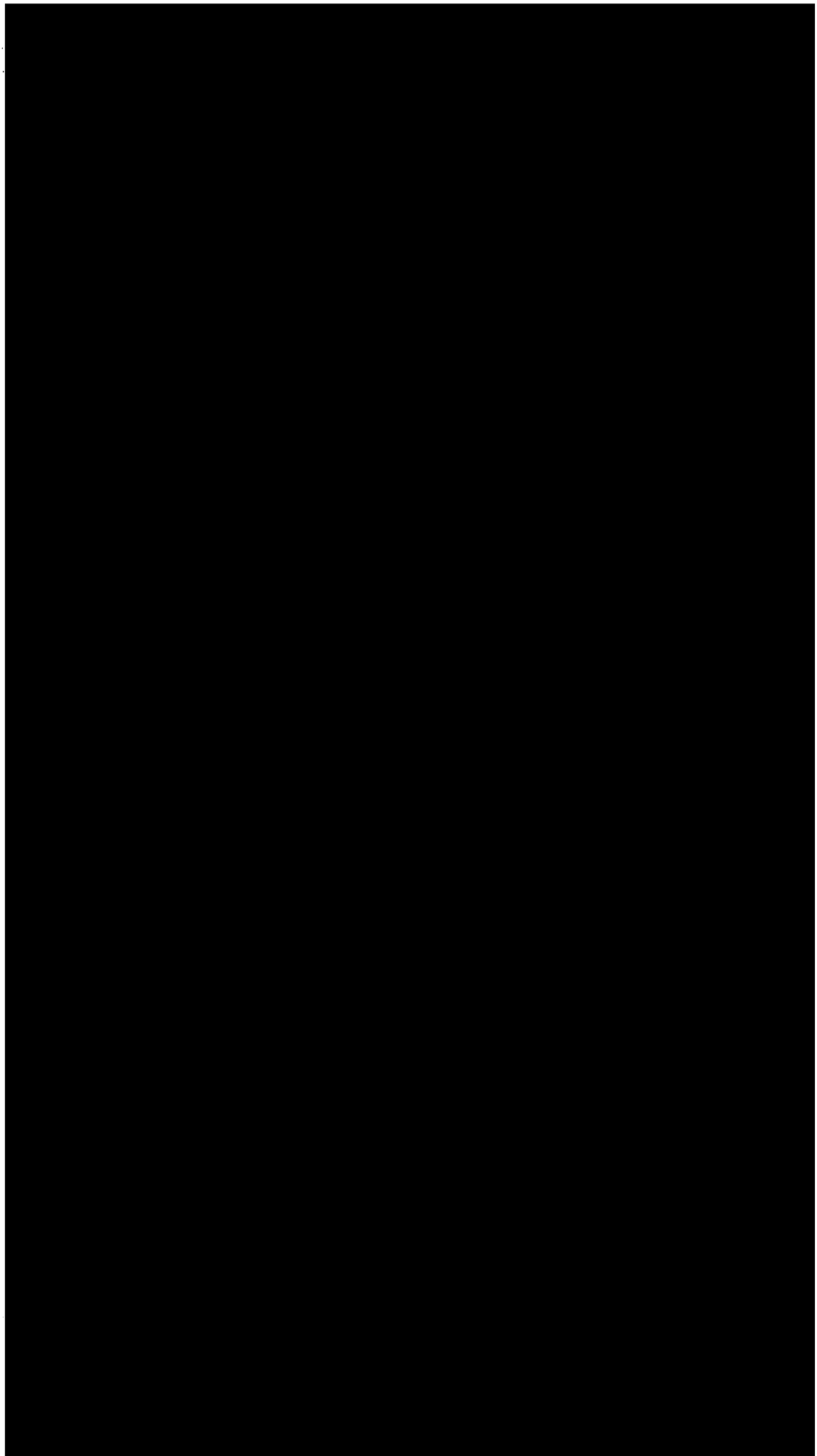
CYPRUS . . . . . Page 4

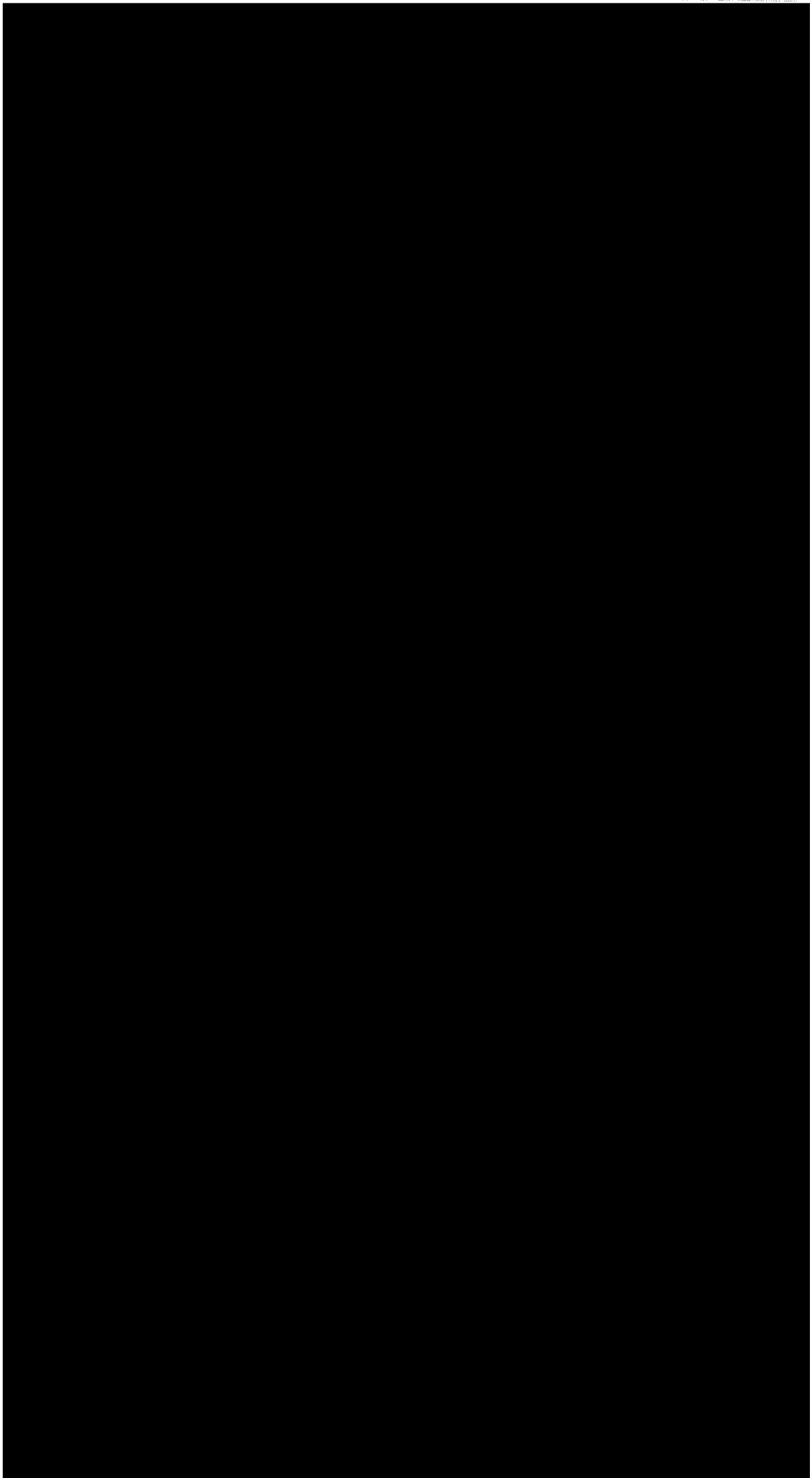
New EOKA threats of an all-out offensive on Cyprus unless the British initiate negotiations for a settlement and cease "torturing" political detainees have led the British on Cyprus to take additional protective measures. Meanwhile, reports indicate that a difference of opinion may be developing between EOKA leader Grivas and moderate Greek Cypriots, including Archbishop Makarios.

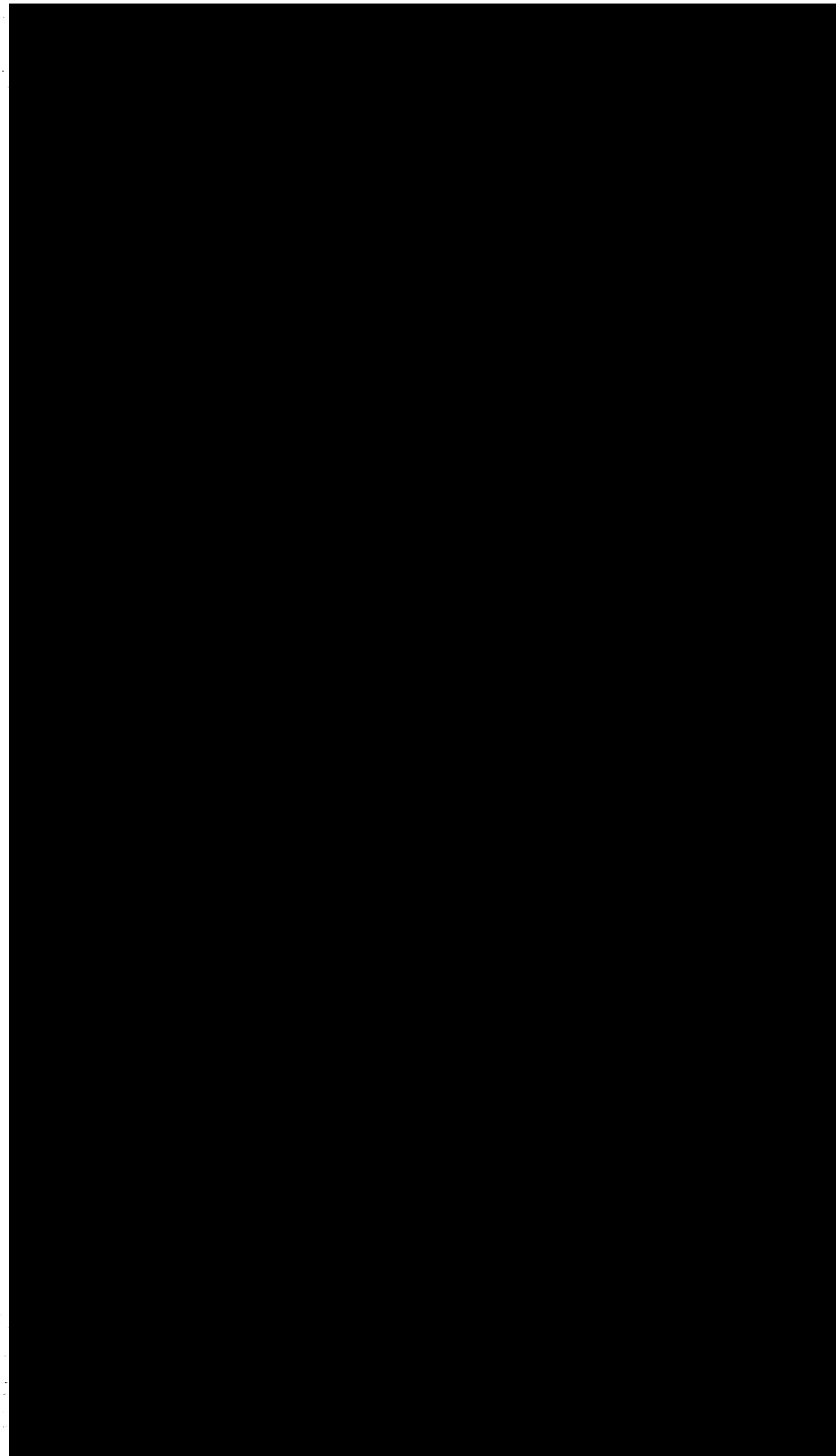
[redacted]

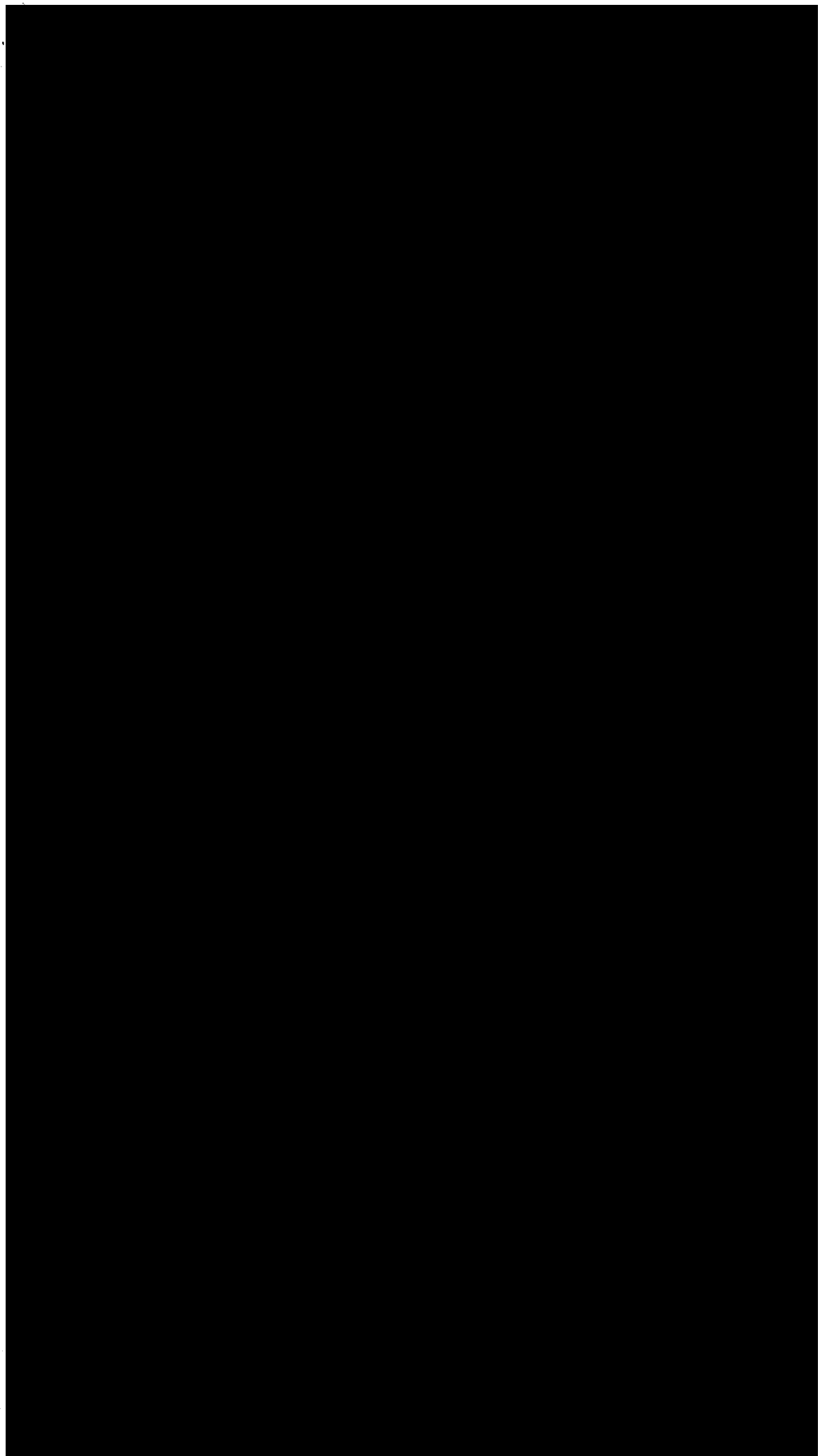












[redacted]

CYPRUS

New threats of violence on Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot underground organization EOKA have caused the British administration to instruct its personnel to carry side arms, travel in groups of four, and "shoot to kill" any assailant. Greek sectors of the larger cities have been placed out of bounds. No new restrictions will be imposed on the Greek population, however, unless a major outbreak of hostilities occurs.

An EOKA campaign of sabotage and assassination--mostly of Greek Cypriot "traitors"--continues. Recently, EOKA has sent two demands to the British. The first, issued on 21 April, threatened an all-out EOKA offensive unless Britain immediately began negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus question. The second, issued on 26 April with a 48-hour time limit, warned that attacks on British personnel would begin unless the "inhuman tortures" of political detainees were stopped. However, no attacks on British personnel have yet been reported.

In response to EOKA activity, Governor Foot again called for an end to violence and promised to lift the emergency regulations if order is restored. He said he intends to go to London for conversations on Cyprus early in May, but warned of the consequences if violence continues. His relatively conciliatory policy is opposed by almost his entire staff, and British officials have said they are ready to take stricter and more effective countermeasures than those used during EOKA's campaign of 1955-57. Some British security officers are said to be "spoiling for a fight" with the Cypriot underground.

London can do little to advance a settlement while a caretaker government in Athens waits for elections scheduled for 11 May. In addition, any British statement which might placate EOKA and the Greeks would cause a violent reaction in Turkey and among the Turkish Cypriots.

[redacted]

The increasing belligerency of EOKA may indicate that a difference of opinion on tactics is developing between EOKA leader George Grivas and the moderate Greek Cypriots, including Archbishop Makarios. Grivas is reportedly ready to plunge Cyprus into what he has termed a "heroic holocaust." [redacted]

[redacted]